NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PUBLISHED TO THE STATE AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1838.

LAND SALES.—This day at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, Royal street, the second sale of public lands under the proclamation of the president will commence. The lands offered constitute some of the finest bottoms of cotton and sugar lands in the state. They are situated on the Mississippi river and on the bayous Lafourche, Gentes and Terre Bonne.

All purchasers may be made a secure and profitable investment should attend.

INTERESTING.

Bernard Mandeville, captain Gaunce, reports, that two British ships of war, lay off and on Barbadoes on the 30th ult., bound to the bay of Mexico; and that seven other English frigates, destined for the same place, were expected soon to follow.

PENNSYLVANIA

The last date from Harrisburg is Sunday, Dec. 9, at which time, to use the words of the letter publisher in a Baltimore paper, "the prospect of a compromise looks every at first progression." The same letter says, "the engrossed bill divisions of the lower house transacted business generally yesterday."

In the night of Saturday the 8th, a body of militia from the city of Philadelphia, had possession of the state house. Two companies arrived during that night, and five more were expected before morning. We apprehend that this appearance of an armed force in the premises of the excited population of the interior of the state, will exasperate their minds and kindle a outbreak, which governor Ritner seems to deprecate; and such means to have been the opinion of the committee of the democratic meeting which was held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th. With all the governor's expressions of anxiety to preserve the peace of the commonwealth, it is plain that his actions cannot produce no other effect than to increase the general uproar.

We give below all the particulars which have come to hand, extracted from the Baltimore American, federal paper.

[Since the above was written we have received a letter from our Washington correspondent of the 10th stating that the funds had subsided; but he mentions no particular whatever, and we know nothing about the grounds of his intelligence.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURG

We publish in this morning's American the reported compromise which it was supposed would be effected between the two parties at Harrisburg, to obviating the difficulties and disorder which had attended that organization of the legislature. The compromise, we are, was founded during the sitting of the Van Buren majority of the house on Thursday afternoon, when, in reply to a question from a member who asked for information in reference to it, the speaker stated that the committee of the house had not been appointed by the house as a body, and consequently it could not make report to the house. It had stated in the morning, that a compromise was in train, but in consequence of the absence of time, the committee expected to be appointed by the other house and not not the one appointed by this.

Another member also stated that a compromise was in train, and he thought, from the information which he had received, that it would likely be consummated.

The house then adjourned until 5 o'clock in the evening, at which hour it again assembled, when Mr Broadhead stated that he understood that arrangement in relation to a compromise was not yet consummated, but he believed there was such an arrangement in progress as would consummate ultimately for the good of the people. An adjournment then took place until Friday.

The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday says that up to the hour of going to press on Thursday night, no compromise had been effected—the parties being unable to agree upon the terms.

We were not able to obtain a particle of information from Harrisburg by Saturday night a railroad car from York. No passengers from Harrisburg came on in the train; and although the conductor made diligent inquiry before he left York on Saturday at 2 p.m. he could gain no information of the state of affairs at Harrisburg on Friday.

LATER.—The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday afternoon, received since the foregoing was prepared, contains a letter dated at Harrisburg on Friday, the 7th instant, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. It says that up to that hour there was yet no state quo, and that apparently no change had taken place in the situation or disposition of the belligerent parties.

At ten o'clock on Friday, Mr. Strohm took the chair, having been deputed to do so by the Speaker, and it appeared that there was not a quorum present; he adjourned the Senate until the next day. The same course was pursued in the House. It was rumored that civil process was about to be issued against the ringleaders of the disturbances.

The following is a copy of the official requisition of the Governor, addressed to Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia. In pursuance of which he has issued his orders to the Volunteers of the First Division.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Harrisburg, Dec. 5th, 1838.

"To Major General Robert Patterson, commanding
First Division Penn'a Militia.

Sir: Having received information of an insurrection having been raised by a body of men who invaded the Senate Chamber yesterday evening during the session of that body, and by lawless violence and threats of personal injury to the members, and bloodshed, disturbed the Senate, and prevented it from proceeding with its deliberations, and compelled the members to disperse; and whereas that the same body of men have organized themselves and resolved to compel the Senate to adopt their will as their rule of action.

Now, in compliance with the said requisition, the volunteers of the First Division will assemble in winter uniform, with knapsacks, provided with thirteen rounds of buck shot cartridge, and seven rounds of ball cartridge, in Broad street south of Market street, to morrow, (Saturday) at seven o'clock, A. M. precisely.

The major general need make no other appeal to the patriotism of the volunteers of the division, than to remind them, that it is the highest privilege, as it is one of the most important duties, of the citizen soldier to sustain the civil authority whenever the emergency occurs which renders necessary a resort to armed force.

The spirit of order and a sacred regard for the regular action of the laws, under which alone our liberties can be preserved, demand that the spirit of unreal must be instantly, energetically and effectually suppressed.

Brigadier generals Goodwin and Provost will issue immediate measures within their respective brigade to carry this order into full effect.

The officers of the staff will have been required to aid with the means of transportation. By command of Major general R. PATTERSON.

JOHN MILES, Aid de camp.

DEPARTURE OF THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS FOR HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday afternoon, says—"Several volunteer companies of this city, numbering nearly one thousand men, were all equipped according to the orders issued yesterday had passage in the rail road cars for Harrisburg at nine o'clock this morning. Their presence, we have no question, will suppress all disturbances at the capital."

Each of the public meetings held at Philadelphia on Friday, adopted, among other resolutions, one for the appointment of a committee of correspondence. The resolution of the whig meeting, which assembled in the morning, was as follows.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence of five be appointed to confer with a committee from the city to be appointed, to be chosen by the meeting to be held at this place this afternoon.

The committee appointed in pursuance of this resolution were Horace Binney, Matthew Carey, Charles Chauncey, J. Cope, J. Hall Bromly and Geo. B. Hall.

The resolution adopted by the Van Buren meeting, which assembled in the afternoon, was as follows.

Resolved, That a committee of five be now appointed by the chair to meet such committee appointed this morning by a meeting of whig citizens, and that they be instructed to confer with that committee with a view to the restoration of order, and the re-establishment of peace and the supremacy of the laws, and to inform the committee, provided the committee so appointed on behalf of this meeting shall be assured that a military force will not march from the city and county of Philadelphia, under the recent proclamation of the governor, this meeting being fully satisfied that the intervention of an armed force must be destructive of all hope of benefit from the proposed conference.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:

John K. Kane, Henry Horn, Dr. George F. Lehman, Col. James Page, and John H. Dohnert.

We find by the National Gazette of Saturday afternoon, that the two committees, whose appointments are mentioned above, have had a correspondence through their respective chairmen, which has terminated without any practical result. We shall publish the correspondence to-morrow entire, and in the meantime insert the notes which constituted it.

The Chairman of the Whig Committee having proposed a conference of the two Committees, the proposition was accepted by the Chairman of the Van Buren Committee, and ten o'clock, A. M. on Saturday named as the hour for holding it. The following notes then passed between them, terminating the correspondence:

SIR—You were aware last night that the Committee of which I am Chairman, adjourned to 10 this morning. I shall consequently be unable to leave Boston until that hour, your note of yesterday's date, received to-day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOR BINNEY, Chairman.

J. R. KANE, Chairman.
Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1838.

SIR—The Committee of Democratic citizens have just learnt with extreme pain that a military force has marched from Philadelphia for Harrisburg, under orders from the Governor.

That intelligence, by the terms of their appointment, annuls their authority to meet your committee in conference.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,
J. R. KANE, Chairman.

Saturday morning, 9th December.

Hon. Binney, Chairman, &c.

SIR: I have held before the Committee your last notes, and they instruct me to say, that although we regret the failure of the original appointment, it is no more than they anticipated, for although the committee consented with the intention for your appointment, had not in your opinion, authorized an appointment to the conference. It would have been impossible for the Committee to have agreed to a time.

Under these circumstances, whether the law, by persons in office, or otherwise for what they did, and it was addressed within and without the house, for our personal discussions, to call attention to this point, arising from the unheard of outrage upon the rights of the people, through the intervention of their representatives. The only object of the conference was one that would have been to unite the most flowing general opinion, unaffected by party, in suppressing that outrage and to the Committee had intended to do so, when it became unnecessary by the last of the communications received this morning. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HOR. BINNEY, Chairman.

J. K. Kane, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Democratic Citizens, Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1838.

[When the attached article in Mr. Binney's letter, the publication of the paper which he copied it had been detached before it reached us.]

Later from Harrisburg, Dec. 7.

Prosecutions for treason have been commenced against the most prominent agent of the general government here, and against others of the parties who are known, but there is great difficulty in proceeding. These cases cannot be proceeded in with safety. This morning the Judge is at his private chamber inquiring into the case, with Mr. Cooper, of Adams county, as assistant.

It is now everything to-day as it was yesterday, when order and safety can be restored.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

The military detachment under the command of Major General Patterson left this place for Harrisburg on Saturday morning, to the number of about 1200. We learn that up to 3 o'clock of that day, they had only travelled about 16 miles.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. BEE.

LETTER NO. IV.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The affair at Harrisburg is all quelled without violence or bloodshed of any kind, though one would have thought from the noise made, and the excitement attempted to be gotten up by the whigs, that all government was overthrown and that a rude and lawless rabble had possession of the capital of Pennsylvania. So much for excitement, so much for the panics by which alone the opposition hope to thrive.

Messages were received to-day in both branches of the legislature transmitting a special report from the treasury in relation to the recent defalcations in those quarters where they should have been the last to have taken place. When the message was presented in the house Mr. Cambreling with a view to ensure the much and prompt action, moved its reference to a special committee in order that it might undergo a full and minute examination, observing at the same time that he had no desire to be on the committee, but would wish the organization and that it should be selected from members of different parts of the union—This motion lies over.

When the same message was read in the senate Mr Wright said he would make no motion in relation to its reference, but merely that it should be printed. It was easy to see from his manner how much he felt hurt at the idea of persons in the public trust violation, but trust and the confidence reposed in them by the government. Such infamous conduct is indeed great to be regretted, nevertheless will be attended with the good result to wit:—instead of enacting security in heavy amounts (thus throwing the offices into the hands of the wealthy and powerful) hereafter such conduct will be made penal, and the scaffold or the prison is the position of those who have the hardihood to betray the trusts reposed in them as government officers.

The committees were announced in the house, and that admirable resolution of Mr. Drongoole, declaring that in all future elections in the house for any officer or the same, the voting shall be *viva voce* was carried by a vote of 126 to 86 after several ineffectual attempts on the part of the opposition to defeat its passage. The supporters of the proposition maintaining throughout the whole debate that direct accountability from the representative to the constituents was the keystone of the republican doctrine.

The senate is fast filling up. To-day Col. Benton appeared, honored for the fourth time, with the confidence of the State of Mississippi. Mr Nicholas of our state was also at his post. The friends of the administration now have those three great master spirits of liberty and human rights, Benton, Calhoun and Wright, full of health, and full of determination to advocate and carry out the wholesome principles of the sub-treasury.

The only bill of a public nature acted on in the senate to-day was the bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of public lands, which was reported by Mr. Walker with an amendment. A resolution introduced by Mr. Young, for the erection of a hospital at the mouth of the Ohio river, on the Illinois side, occasioned some few remarks, after which it was laid on the table for the present. R.,

The following most *extraordinary* notice is extracted from a Philadelphia paper we use the word *extraordinary* emphatically, and we think it more applicable to this than to any transaction, merely mercantile, that ever came under our cognizance. We cannot believe that Mr. Ingersoll would dare to stay off such a bare faced fraud and falsehood as name ascribed to him, should the assertions and implications of this letter prove to be well founded. In his circular to the planters of Mississippi, he spoke of Humphreys & Biddle as "our agents;" he signed it *John Ingersoll, agent for Humphreys & Biddle;* and assures the planters that he is prepared to pay his advances in *funds or in exchanges*. If, after all this, it should be proved to have used false colours; if it should turn out that he had no authority from Humphreys & Biddle to use the name of their firm, why then he ought to be prosecuted as a criminal. If, on the other hand, he be innocent of the double dealing which has been charged upon him, as we believe he is, it is his duty to give his slanderers an opportunity of proving the truth of their allegations in a court of justice.

We desire to remind our readers that the house of Bevan & Humphreys of Philadelphia, whose name is attached to the following notice, are intimately connected, if not identical, with the firm of Humphreys & Biddle of Liverpool, and that Mr. Bevan who belongs to the Philadelphia house, was for many years, a very conspicuous director of the United States Bank. If, then, Ingersoll was authorized to draw upon Bevan & Humphreys, it was almost if no little the same thing as authority to draw upon Humphreys & Biddle.

But we suspect that this note is part of a plot to office Ingersoll and take him a victim to save the president of the United States Bank from the odium which is fastened on him in consequence of the illegal and destructive monopoly of the cotton trade, which he attempted to create; and this suspicion will be confirmed by the mercantile world until Mr. I. shall vindicate an unequivocal intention to bring his accusers to justice. If he remains silent, the inevitable conclusion will be that he has been perjured.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, believing in the public private circular dated on the 29th ult. under the signature of "John Ingersoll, agent for Humphreys and Biddle," and offering to make advances on cotton shipped to them, with a stipulation that the cotton shall be held 1 transferable, that the undersigned, thinks it their duty to state, that as the friends and correspondents of Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, they are well acquainted with the agreement between them and the said John Ingersoll, and have received no orders from either firm to authorize him on the distribution in his circular writing, that at the date of this circular he had no authority of any description whatever to buy cotton or to make advances or stipulation of any kind on account of Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle.

Since then the undersigned have, at his repeated solicitation, but without even the knowledge of Messrs Humphreys & Biddle, given him the general permission, extended to all shippers of cotton to the house, to draw upon them bills at sixty days sight for two thirds of the price, accompanied by bills of lading for the property actually shipped, which little were to be sold in the open market at the current rate of the day—This is the only connexion which Mr. John Ingersoll has with the house, and this permission will be revoked in consequence of this circular.

BEVAN & HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1838.

SIGNORA GARCIA-RUIZ'S CONCERT.

This gifted sister of the immortal Malibran, gives a grand concert this evening, at the splendid hall recently occupied by the Louisiana City Exchange. The lovers of music will not fail to be present. We can assure them the occasion will be as delightful as it is rare. Signora Ruiz is said to possess a very high order of talent. Her voice is a full, rich and mellow soprano of considerable power, compass and flexibility—her style and method must be uncertainable, since she was instructed by the great Malibran himself, will whose magnificent *contralto*, the tones of Ruiz harmonized admirably. The latter was for several years prima donna in the Italian Opera at Havana, and came to this city, we believe, in the expectation of filling the same situation at the contemplated Opera House. In addition to the attractions of Ruiz, the highly agreeable tenor of Cervini, the rough and polished bass tone of De Rosa, and the solos of other accomplished artists will combine to give effect to the first compositions of Bellini, Rossini and Mayerbeer. We know the musical predilections of our citizens to well to doubt that Signora Ruiz will be amply remunerated for her exertions.

HOLLAND'S BENEFIT.

These are dull times—who wants to laugh? All who like provocatives to cachinnation had better take a peep this evening at the glorious old quiz of conviviality and hilarious associations, GEORGE HOLLAND. His bill of fare is well worth attention. George has not been treated as kindly by the public this year as is their wont. We hope he will be recompensed this evening for the slim houses that have too often discouraged his efforts to please. This is his own particular night.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. *P. J. Meloughlin* is no longer agent for the Democratic Review in New Orleans. The publishers are now making arrangements to have the work sent in future to the New York packets, and delivered in the neighborhood within a fortnight after its publication in Washington. The subscribers are requested to make no payments on account of the work unless by mail (post paid) to Washington, until an agent regularly authorized by them, shall visit New Orleans, or until otherwise notified.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that the report of the True American, that Small, who attempted to steal the contents of a letter in the post office was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, is entirely groundless. Smith has not yet been sentenced.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin that the steamboat Platte, captain O'Mara, which left that port on the 24 inst for New Orleans, with full freight struck a snag on the same day, at the mouth of the Merrimack river and sunk in less than two minutes. It is possible she may be raised: the cargo, much of it part in barrels and bulk, will be partly saved. The boat and cargo were insured at St. Louis.

The steamboat Kentucky, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, is said to have broken out on the Ohio.

The Republican states that the present season has been most destructive to the insurance offices. The boats they have engaged will scarcely fall short of $150,000 and in all cases they have been called upon to adjusted.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

Every number of this sterling periodical—so purely distinguished in its literature and feelings—seems to be an improvement upon its predecessor. That for November abounds in original contributions, most of which are compositions of no ordinary power and scope. The leading article on American poetry offers unusual evidence of being the production of one who has a much deeper of the fountain of imagining. Such as it is in the outpourings of enthusiasm, in the wild and fertile conceptions of a teeming imagination, and abounding in lofty and noble thoughts, clothed in impassioned language, we have little hesitation in pronouncing it the emanation of some favorite of the muses. If, as we conjecture from the peculiar phraseology of certain passages, Willis G. Clarke be the author, it is unquestionably the finest specimen of prose writing he has yet displayed, and proves that when he abandons the flimsy affectation of style and somnastic trifles to which his genius is too frequently perverted, he is capable of composing like a man of strong natural sense, warmed and enlivened by an ardent temperament, and rare poetical susceptibilities.

Among several admirable essays on abstruse topics, we select one entitled "The Human System," for decided approbation. This excellent disquisition exhibits in forcible language the prominence of mankind 2 suffer physical and mental evil, through wilful transgression of the organic and moral laws which regulate the universe. Misery is but the consequence of the violation of the great ordinances of nature, and most generally originates in culpable ignorance of her precepts. The sole mode of avoiding present measurably, these evils, is by the inculcation of knowledge; and the article in question proves that this knowledge is attainable to nine-tenths of mankind by a gradual and easy process. The amount of pain and anguish produced by a neglect to acquire some general acquaintance with the leading principles which regulate man both in his physical and moral structure, is perfectly incalculable. The success with which the most unblushing charlatanism is often attended in every department of human pursuits, is one of the scandalously consequences of this criminal ignorance. Were mankind better enlightened, quackery would soon rife, and breatonds of victims to its pernicious influence would be spared. Nor let it be supposed that the acquisition of the degree of information necessary to guard against the baneful effects of quackery, is painful or a tedious task. A profound philosopher and philanthropist teaches us the reverse. "This idea of men in general being taught natural philosophy, anatomy and physiology, political economy, and the other sciences that expound the natural laws, has been sneered at as utterly absurd and ridiculous. But I would ask in what occupation are human beings so urgently engaged that they have no leisure to bestow on the Creator's laws? A course of natural philosophy would occupy sixty or seventy hours in the delivery; a course of anatomy and physiology, the same; and a course of phrenology can be delivered pretty fully in forty hours. These twice or thrice repeated would serve to initiate the student, so that he could afterwards advance in the same paths, by the aid of observation and books." These remarks are indisputably true, and the writer correctly asks whether life is so brief, and our avocations so numerous that we cannot afford these pittances of time to learn the laws that regulate existence. We might add, that were the period requisite for this inquiry tripled or quadrupled, the importance of the attainment attending it unforeseeably and strongly to the preservation of life, and the due development of the moral and physical man to the sense of human perfection, should be an irresistible incentive to its acquisition. The difficulty lies in convincing mankind of the indispensable necessity of exploring nature's secrets. They are content to abandon the laborsto professional characters, and while this indolence and indisposition continues, they must inevitably become the dupes of designing knaves who practise upon credulity which is unpenetrated by knowledge. The article on this subject takes an extended and judicious view of various points connected with this momentous theme, and is well worthy serious attention.

The Literary Notices and Editor's Table will repay perusal. They are lively, anecdotical, piquant, and full of good humor. The Knickerbocker is rapidly reaching its prime and vigor as a periodical of established reputation. We trust that it will long maintain this elevated and enviable standing.

☞ Gwen—The Louisville Journal, (w.) is trying to overall upon the Louisville Advertiser, (dem.) to republish the abolition letter of Judge Morton, of Massachusetts. The latter in its reply says—"The Journal can effect its object without difficulty. Let it republish the whig resolutions passed by the legislature of Indiana, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and other states, in favor of the right of petitioning congress on the subject of abolition—the address of the Albany abolitionists in favor of the whig ticket—Mr Webster's avowals against slavery—Governor Ritter's denunciations of the dark spirit of slavery—J. Q. Adams' speech against Texas, and his late circular to his constituents. Mr Clay's sentiments on the same subject, as given in his biography, and the soul stirring appeal of the free negroes of New York in support of modern whiggery. Let this be done, and we will freely place Judge Morton's letter in our columns.

The New-York Journal of Commerce publishes a letter, dated Monticello, October 14th, which says:—"We have just received accounts from Buenos Ayres, announcing the intelligence that the difference between that government and France will result in war; the effect of which, we think, will be to hasten a settlement of the disturbances and troubles in the province."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE

Nineteen unsuccessful ballotings have been made in the Indiana legislature, for the election of a United States senator. Nine candidates were in nomination—five whigs and four democrats. The vote stood on the nineteenth ballot for the democratic candidates 22 for the whig candidates 73. It is supposed that neither of the present candidates will succeed, but that judge Blackford will be put in nomination and receive the support of the contending parties.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—The two houses assembled in the 3d and selected their officers. In the senate, no members being absent, Benj. Bond Esq. was elected secretary by a vote of 21 to 17. In the house of representatives, general W. L. D. Ewing elected speaker by a vote of 43 to 38. Gen. Ewing is a democrat.

A CURIOUS BLOWER UP.—The Baptist church in the west part of Redding, Conn., was blown to pieces with powder on the 28th ult. The Rev. Mr. Gross had delivered a discourse there on abolition, and had given notice that he should deliver another on the same subject on the evening of the 29th. To prevent his some unknown person placed a keg of gunpowder under the pulpit, and set fire to it. The church was demolished.

WHOLESALE JAIL BREAKING.—On the 7th instant, the county jail, at Wiscasset, together with the dwelling house attached thereto, was wholly destroyed by fire. There were but three prisoners in the jail, who were taken out and secured elsewhere.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.

The River.—Navigation is brought nearly to a stand. From Pittsburgh to Marietta the river is from six or eight and at this place it is rapidly falling; indeed, it is now as low as it has been at any time this season. We learn that there is only three feet water at Pilot Islands and some ten or twelve boats are aground there. Several are aground between here and Cincinnati.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Office of the Recorder, 13th to 16th Dec. 1838.

George Fresher and Antonio Fazaber, white persons, found among slaves in a cabaret; having proved that they were there before the negroes met—discharged by the Recorder.

James Barry and Benjamin Oxendine, free, found in a cabaret; having been in contravention to the laws against persons of color: having given contrary proofs, were discharged.

Leonard, negro slave, suspected of having been drinking ardent spirits in a cabaret; having proved the contrary, was delivered to his owner.

Guillaume Sleights and Scully, vagabonds and suspicious characters; sent to prison for three months.

Henry Fuller, arrested as a vagabond; having proved the contrary, was discharged by the recorder.

John McLinan, accused of being a pickpocket; no proof to substantiate the charge; discharged.

Louis Belmont, for having fired crackers in the streets, condemned to pay a fine of $10.

Manuel Carvers, Aubert and Conner, for having thrown their drays on the levee; condemned to pay a fine of $5 each.

Jefferson Derval, Henry Gust, George Hobert, Wilfrove, Larkin Yellower, Robert Bordon, Lewis Jarris, Nicholas Weiss, George Walker, all found in Orleans, Jane Owen, Malvina Sochat, Virginie, Mary Wise, all found in contravention to the laws against persons of color, have been noticed to leave the state of Louisiana.

Jules, a negro, arrested by request of the owner.

Rosette, a runaway negro of Mr. N. Boulous; sent to jail.

Joseph Dedon, John Lee, Bailey, Morton, Eliza Gickey, found intoxicated; discharged.

James H. Holmes, alias W. Thompson, arrested as thief and forger; sent to prison.

Charles F. Foussard, arrested by order of the secretary Marchon; sent to prison.

James O'Harra, assault and battery; sent to prison.

A. P. Shason, John C. Flager, John Tooymans, Wm Money, having passed with their horses on the levee; condemned to a fine of $5.

John Farlen, Luck Nunnet, having driven their trays on the levee; condemned to a fine of $5.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, 15th instant, by the Rev. Abbé Moal, Mr. FRANCOIS CHARBONLLE, eldest son of Mr. Gabriel Cerrejolles, to Miss JULIE MICHEL, both of this city.

☞ The Directors of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, beg leave thus publicly to express the sense of their gratitude to Messrs. Gonzales & Co. for their liberal donation of a supply of Hats to each of the boys of the Asylum.

In the same liberal spirit, Mr. Clayton, the proprietor of the GRAPPE, invited all the inmates of this institution to see that beautiful and rare animal.

The same polite invitation was extended by Mr. Nelles to witness his wonderful performances.

It is hoped that a discerning and liberal public will hold in proper remembrance all such acts of kindness, administering at once to the comfort and gratification of the indigent. 417

☞ NOTICE.—The steamer TARQUIN, for Nashville and intermediate ports, having been unexpectedly detained, will positively leave as above this morning at 9 o'clock, at which hour passengers will please be on board, at foot wharf above Poydras st.

☞ NOTICE.—The steamer WINCHESTER, for Louisville, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave for above this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which hour, passengers will please be on board, opposite Lafayette street.

☞ A CARD.—The steam boat INVINCIBLE having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave for Louisville This Day the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passengers will please be on board at that hour. dec 17. FRED. BANNON & BROTHER.

☞ NOTICE.—The steamer CATALOOCHEE, Capt. T. W. Wade, having been detained, will positively leave for Louisville on Tuesday, 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Passengers will please be on board at that hour. dec 17.

☞ NOTICE.—The steamer MONTEZUMA, Capt. Jas. Gordon, will positively leave for Louisville on Tuesday, 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Passengers will please be on board at that hour. dec 17.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

NEW-YORK—Per ship Arkansas: 319 bbls and 10 half barrels flour 3 quarter casks wine 1 trunk contain 60 bbls gin 1 bale 1 box 1 pkg 1 box 1 pkg 1 box 1 pkg